

The Charlotte Observer

J. P. CALDWELL, Publisher. W. A. TOMPKINS, Editor.

Every Day in the Year.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1906.

THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Our Washington correspondent says the threatened curtailment of the rural free delivery service in localities where less than 2,000 pieces of mail matter are handled each month would cut off many routes in North Carolina and the South generally. This would be a disaster, but the danger is perhaps not very great. Extension and betterment of mail facilities even in the South are generally maintained and not restricted. The Southern mail appropriation, we recall, is threatened every time it comes before Congress, and fought by some of our own Representatives, but this opposition has never defeated it, and it is to be hoped never will.

Postmaster General Cortelyou is credited with the determination to make the United States mail service the very best in existence, and he has already accomplished considerable in this direction, notably the cutting off of 24 hours in the time required to transport the mails from New York to San Francisco. This and kindred improvements are all very well, but they are not more important to the public than the ability to reach remote points promptly. The fact that the actual returns from these out-of-the-way places do not cover the expense in reaching them is no reason why they should not be served. A farmer on a rural route in North Carolina, for instance, is in a measure interested in whether New York city's pneumatic tube service is continued because if he ever corresponds with any one in the metropolis it is to his interest that the mail move promptly, and for the same reason the New York business man has an interest in the service of the North Carolina rural route.

The extension of the rural free delivery service has really been marvelous, and doubtless beyond the expectation of the most sanguine dreamer. To curtail the service, under any pretense, would be a step backward that would be unworthy of the progressive spirit attributed to the Postoffice Department. For that reason we do not believe the Department will carry its threat into execution.

There is opportunity for some extension of the service in some North Carolina towns which would tend to increase the number of pieces of mail matter carried, without additional expense to the government. This could be accomplished by revoking the rule which now prohibits people living inside the corporate limits of towns from enjoying the service. Many of our smaller towns embrace a large area of farming land within their corporate limits and in some cases people live nearly a mile from the postoffice and still reside inside the corporate limits. Even though a rural free delivery carrier pass their doors he cannot, we are told, serve them because they live "in town," while all others similarly situated except that they are outside the corporate limits enjoy the full benefit of the rural free delivery, and sometimes, by reason of the shape of the town many outside are nearer the postoffice than others inside. It is of course proper that some restrictions should rule in order to keep people inside the towns from taking up too much of the carriers' time, but if the postal authorities would look into the matter in a number of towns in this State with large corporate limits, but too small for city free delivery, they would realize that those on the outskirts whose houses are on the carriers' route are deprived of a service that it seems to us they should be allowed to enjoy in cases where they are say half a mile from the postoffice. Up to a short time ago, it appears, the rule had not been adopted or at least was not strictly enforced, for we know of a number of instances of rural free delivery boxes being erected inside the limits of incorporated towns. A recent order, we are told, however, prohibits the carrier from further serving them.

The Philadelphia Record notes that striking evidence of the growth of the automobile industry is afforded by the fact that in eleven months of last year \$2,500,000 worth of machines were exported. Of these England took \$621,787 worth; France \$262,058 worth, and the rest of Europe took just over half a million dollars' worth. England and France as well as other European countries apparently do not share the opinion somewhat prevalent in the United States, to wit: that the only real good machines come from France.

The Birmingham Age-Herald remarks that "an unique situation in the newspaper world is disclosed by the act of John Temple Graves in getting an injunction to keep the business manager of The Atlanta News, Charles Daniel, from selling a controlling interest in the paper to the Southern Railway." What use the railroad intended to make of the property is not disclosed; it would be interesting to know what it wants with it.

That is rather a unique position in which The Atlanta News is placed. Its editor, John Temple Graves, has petitioned the courts to restrain Charles Daniel, the business manager, from selling a controlling interest in the paper to the railroad. Mr. Daniel denies selling the paper to the railroad and charges that Col. Graves is seeking to use it as a personal organ to promote his candidacy for the United States Senate. This could hardly happen anywhere but in Atlanta.

That whiskey shipments follow the closing of the dispensaries even as the constitution follows the flag is shown by the returns from Greenville, S. C. The dispensaries there had been closed less than a week when it was noticed that large assortments of various kinds of whiskey abound among the packages coming in by express.

The failure of the President to reappoint District Attorney Capers and thereby ousting him from the position of referee for Federal appointments in South Carolina doubtless affords Senator Tillman no little satisfaction—something that he probably feels considerably in need of just now.

The South Carolina Legislature is again wrestling with the proposed law making ten hours a day's work. The House committee is divided equally on the question. The measure has been defeated two or three times heretofore and if the Legislature does the right thing it will turn it down again.

THE LONGWORTHS ALL RIGHT.

The announcement of the engagement of Congressman Longworth, of Ohio, and Miss Alice has brought out many things about the bald-headed addler, who, by the by, is just about six years younger than Miss Alice's pay. If current reports are true, and whose personal appearance could hardly be described as striking, and certainly not as handsome. The fact that Mr. Longworth comes of a prominent family, however, is shown by the publication in The Washington Post of a letter written by Ralph Waldo Emerson to Thomas Carlyle, dated "Concord, May 17, 1858," which runs as follows:

"Dear Carlyle: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Longworth, of Cincinnati, are going abroad on their travels. Possibly the name is not quite unknown to you. Their father, Nicholas Longworth, was one of the founders of Cincinnati, a bigger town than Boston, where he is a huge landlord and planter, a patron of sculptors and painters. And his family are most favorably known to all dwellers and strangers in the Ohio Valley as people who have well used their great wealth. His chief merit is to have introduced a systematic culture of the wine grape and wine making by the importing and settlement of German planters in that region, and the trade is already thriving to the general benefit. His son Joseph is a well-bred gentleman of literary tastes, whose position and good heart make him largely hospitable. His wife is an attractive and excellent woman, and they are good friends of mine. It seems I have at some former time told her that when she went to England she should see you. And they are going abroad soon for the first time. If you are in London you must be seen of them. R. W. EMERSON."

Thus it appears that Miss Alice's future husband is not the nonentity that some editors have endeavored to make him out. Among other things, he possesses a few millions and in his collections of fiddles is a Stradivarius.

An Atlanta dispatch tells of an important decision rendered in the United States District Court there after eight years of litigation. An Alabama man, it appears, applied for a \$5,000 policy on his life, the application was accepted by the local agent, the first year's premium paid and the papers forwarded to the company by the agent. Before the policy was returned the applicant died and the company refused payment, alleging that the receipt issued by its agent was not binding. The court held otherwise, and thus established "an interesting legal precedent." To a layman it would seem that litigation in such a case was uncalled-for, and the decision is in line with a common-sense view of the matter.

In response to the request for the name of the author of certain lines printed in The Observer last week, Mr. Phil A. Peatross, of Madison, sends us the following from the Maxims of Hafiz:

"If she hath spoken a word, Remember thy lips are sealed; And the brand of the dog be upon him By whom is her secret revealed. If she hath written a letter, Delay not an instant, but burn it—Tear it in pieces, oh fool! And the winds to her mate will return it, If there be trouble to her ward, And the lie of the blackest can clear—Then lie, while thy lips can move, Or a man is alive to hear."

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TREE PLANTING RIGHTS.

CITY ATTORNEY CITES THE LAW. In Reply to Seven Questions, Put to Him by the Central Board of the City of Charlotte. The City Attorney, Mr. J. L. Chambers, in reply to seven questions put to him by the Central Board of the City of Charlotte, regarding the planting of trees on sidewalks, has issued the following information of interest to those desiring to beautify the City and their property:

To the Editor of The Observer: On December 18, I wrote a letter to the city attorney, Mr. Hugh W. Harris, in which it was stated that, being interested in getting more trees planted in Charlotte, I would like to know what the law was in regard to the planting of trees on the sidewalk, and I submitted seven questions, which were intended to bring out the points which I wished to know, and which I thought the public should know. As the questions are all embodied in Mr. Harris's reply, I do not quote my letter in full. As Mr. Harris's reply is a long one, I will give you a brief summary of the information of value on this subject, I ask you to print it. J. L. CHAMBERS. Jan. 20, 1906.

MR. HARRIS'S LETTER. Mr. J. L. Chambers, Dear Sir: Your favor of recent date, requesting me in answer, for the benefit of the public, certain questions regarding the planting of trees on the sidewalks of the city, has not received an earlier reply because the matter did not seem to be of pressing importance. It is now, however, a matter of public interest, and in order to make it clear, I now annex my answer to each of your questions as follows:

1. "Have I the right to plant trees on the sidewalk in front of my property?" You have such right, if the trees are so placed on the margin, as not to obstruct the free use of the sidewalk. "Am I allowed to locate them according to my own notions, without regard to the authorities, provided, of course, they are not placed so as to interfere with pedestrians?" I could not advise you to locate trees on a sidewalk "without regard to the authorities," for the judgment of the committee on streets and sidewalks and the views of the Charlotte park and tree commission might not be in accord with "your own notions."

2. "A question arising as to whether a tree does or does not interfere, who has the power of determining the question?" The decision of this question rests with the board of aldermen or their committee on streets "under the power to act," and unless malice or abuse of discretion is shown, the courts decline to review their decision.

3. "If the mayor has the right to say whether a tree shall stand or not, does the decision of one mayor control the next or all subsequent mayors?" If the board, or the mayor, as chairman of the committee on streets, should decide that certain trees shall stand, this would not bind their successors, because within a few years the removal of the trees might become necessary, on account of important street improvements; but if they decide that the trees shall not stand, and should cut them down, this would be somewhat binding.

4. "If not, please let me know what is the proper course to pursue to protect myself from loss, in setting out trees which may be cut down?" If you should not be satisfied with the decision of a board of aldermen, it might be advisable to appeal to the more tasteful souls of the park and tree commission, but if they should not disturb the board's decision, without evidence of malice or abuse of discretion.

5. "Once the tree is set out, has the owner of the abutting property the right to cut it down?" No. "If the streets are absolutely under the control of the city, which I suppose they are, why does the city have the right to do as it pleases with them, I would like to have your suggestion as to whether or not an ordinance could be framed which would establish a system of tree planting that would not only protect, but guide the planter, and insure values, which, it must be admitted, often depend upon the presence of trees?" The right of the city to remove trees from a sidewalk is not absolute, except where the city owns an absolute fee simple estate in the sidewalk; and this is never the case, where the land has been dedicated or condemned for the purpose of a street and sidewalk. After dedication or condemnation, the abutting lot owner still has the fee simple in the bed of the sidewalk and has the right to prevent removal of trees growing thereon, except when necessary for the use of the sidewalk to the public.

6. "But in Charlotte, it may be safely stated that the city's ownership of the streets is not absolute, but is a fee simple, the town was originally established by a conveyance of 360 acres to the town commissioners, who were afterwards declared by an act of the Legislature to be trustees of said land, the fee simple estate in land, in the said 360 acres of land." Pursuant to said act, the commissioners then laid off the town and sold the lots to individuals, reserving the town's title to the streets.

In regard to the establishment of a system for planting and protecting trees, I would suggest that the Charlotte park and tree commission might accomplish this by adopting a set of rules and regulations which they could give the force of an ordinance. The last Legislature created this useful body, and made it their duty "to look after the care and preservation of the trees on the streets of said city of Charlotte, and to plant out new trees when, in the discretion of said commission, it is necessary." Very truly yours, HUGH W. HARRIS, City Attorney.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Proposed Enterprise of a Number of Charlotte Physicians Attracts Attention—A Splendid Program Mapped Out—What the College Will Accommodate—The College Will Be Located in the City of Charlotte, N. C.—An Interesting Interview on the Subject.

The news item concerning a medical college for Charlotte, printed in The Observer several days ago, attracted considerable attention here and elsewhere. The movement is materializing satisfactorily and will result in an up-to-date institution. In talking to an Observer man about the proposed college, one of the prominent physicians who is interested in the project, said: "Yes, you may say that we will have the college, and it is to be first class in every respect. It will accommodate 300 to 350 students."

"Is Charlotte ready for such an institution?" "O, yes," declared the doctor, "there is no such college, as we would have, between Richmond, Va. and the Atlantic seaboard and Nashville. Our school would be of the first rank. That is what we intend to make it."

"Why should we not keep our talented at home? Why not have great specialists here? The Southern schools and colleges are full of Southern men! The cry of the day is: 'Let us keep our money at home!' This is one way to do it. There are 2,000 medical students in Baltimore, many of whom are North Carolina boys. It would be better if they were educated here where they expect to practice their profession. Here they would deal fully the very sort of cases that they have to treat when they get out to work. The average man would make a better practitioner if he were taught and equipped for the work in the section where he will practice. The proposed college will fit the young man for life."

"Would such an institution be patronized?" "If it were such as it should be it would be patronized. This is a pleasant place to live. The climate is good and the people hospitable. The diseases prevalent here would be carefully studied, and that would prove a drawing card. The idea of keeping our money at home would appeal to many. Our brilliant men go North because they find better facilities for work. The patients have to follow them. Take, for instance, Dr. Wiley Howard, Sims, Chisholm and Loomis! They belong here and the right kind of a college and hospital would keep them here, as it is now the patient must travel a long distance to get the best of their ability. We should make it attractive in the South for such talent."

"Would Charlotte furnish clinical material for such an institution?" "The material is here. The purpose of the association is to educate our farmers, and, as you suggest, to keep the acreage down and to use more fertilizers. Assuring you of my high esteem, I beg to remain, Very truly yours, H. C. DOCKERY, Chairman Cotton Growers' Assn. N. C. Division.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN. The Observer will send A. D. T. Messenger, without charge to your place of business or residence for advertisements for this column. Phone A. D. T. Messenger Service, No. 45; or Observer, No. 78. All advertisements inserted in this column at rate of ten cents per line of six words. No ad. taken for less than 20 cents. Cash in advance.

WANTED. WANTED—First-class foreman for foundry and machine shop. Write stating age and experience and salary required. X. Y. Z. care Observer. WANTED—Position wanted by milliner, with twelve (12) years experience. Best of references furnished. "Mulliner," care Observer. WANTED—Board in private family by young man; best of references furnished. "B," care Observer.

WANTED—A lady experienced in boarding house management as manager of the boarding department at Great Hills Springs; must take charge May 1st to 15th. Write J. W. Copeland, Alkalithia Springs, N. C. WANTED—Lady, advertiser in every town; no canvassing; good pay; send stamp for reply; widows preferred. Culver & Kidd, Dept. D, Milledgeville, Ga. WANTED—Position by experienced lady book-keeper by Feb. 15th. "B," care Observer.

WANTED—Registered druggist, must be sober, experienced and not afraid of work; single man preferred; good position for right man. Address, "Tritonal," care Observer. WANTED—By a refined "bachelor girl" of staunch character and fine family; specially experienced in the art of expression; sick nursing and home-keeping; position as a nurse or attendant to a physician; home or traveling companion and light help to some one without children; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address, Miss E. G. care The Landmark, Statesville, N. C. WANTED—For U. S. Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 31 West Trade street, Charlotte, N. C.; 49 Patton avenue, Asheville, N. C.; Kendall building, Columbia, S. C.; or Bank Building, Hickory, N. C.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—Cheap, all bargains: one 69 H. P. Center Crank Engine; 120 H. P. Center Crank Engine; 12 H. P. Center Crank Engine; 12 H. P. Vertical Boiler; 12 H. P. Return Tubular Boiler. All thoroughly overhauled and in good condition. Write and terms to write to Durham Iron Works, Durham, N. C. FOR SALE—Established business in town of 15,000 inhabitants; new, clean stock consisting of fancy and heavy groceries; the best business in the kind in the town; owner unable to continue on account of declining health. Address (brokers), care Charlotte Observer.

FOR SALE—Good horse, suitable for delivery. A. M. Horton, R. F. D., No. 2. FOR SALE—Two good 36" Allerton pickers; 120 H. P. Vertical Boiler; 12 H. P. Return Tubular Boiler. All thoroughly overhauled and in good condition. Write and terms to write to Durham Iron Works, Durham, N. C. FOR RENT. FOR RENT—Furnished room for young gentlemen; references required. Address 408 East Fifth street. MISCELLANEOUS. If your grocer hasn't the famous Muskogee Buckwheat Flour, call "phone No. 7, 21-23 W. 5th Street, Charlotte, N. C. ASSAYING. CHEMICAL ANALYSES. ORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. C. C. MORRISON ENGINEERING CO. 21-23 W. 5th Street, Charlotte, N. C.

NOT ONE IN TEN.

Can Stop Liquor Without Aid of Medicine—Keely's Treatment. The Keely Institute, Greensboro, N. C. My friend, Mr. Osborn: As I have enjoyed such good health since I have taken the Keely Treatment, eight years ago, I feel it my duty to always praise the Keely Institute for its great and noble work. I believe that Dr. Keely must have been inspired by the Holy Spirit to have discovered a cure for such a terrible disease as the liquor habit, one that is so hard to get rid of. There are not many drunkards but who think they can stop it when they please, but there is not one in ten that can stop it without the aid of medicine. I know that I could not, and I tried it hundreds of times until I went to the Keely Institute at Greensboro, N. C. I think God must have had a hand in the Keely Cure. I believe I would have been dead before now had I not taken the treatment. R. Q. HAYLEY, Haw River, N. C., Sept. 19, 1904.

If you have a friend who might be benefited, please send names to the Keely Institute, Greensboro, N. C. IN SYMPATHY WITH FARMERS. Raleigh Phosphate & Fertilizer Works, of Raleigh, contribute \$250 to the North Carolina Division of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association—Believes a Radical Cut in Acreage Will be Profitable. The Raleigh Phosphate & Fertilizer Works is in hearty sympathy with the farmers' movement to restrict the production of cotton. It goes even further, and believes that a radical cut in acreage, with a concentration of work and fertilizer upon a smaller area, will prove far more profitable. It has shown its faith by its works, and has contributed \$250 to the North Carolina division of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association.

It has just received the following letter from Chas. H. Dockery: Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 19, 1906. Mr. J. R. Chamberlain, Pres., Raleigh Phosphate Company, Raleigh, North Carolina. Dear Sir:—Your communication enclosing check for \$200 for The Raleigh Phosphate Works, and \$50 for the Farmers' Guano Company, received. In behalf of the Cotton Growers' Association, North Carolina State division, I want to assure you of its high appreciation.

I concur with you in your expressions as to the wisdom of 15 cent cotton. The purpose of the association is to educate our farmers, and, as you suggest, to keep the acreage down and to use more fertilizers. Assuring you of my high esteem, I beg to remain, Very truly yours, H. C. DOCKERY, Chairman Cotton Growers' Assn. N. C. Division.

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The Little-Long Co. Clothing, Shoes And Men's Furnishings. Men's Suits that sold at \$7.50, even to \$12.50, Mill-End price \$5.95. Men's Suits that sold at \$10 to \$15 \$7.85. Men's \$12.50 to \$16.50 finely tailored suits, Mill-End price \$10.75. Men's and Boys' Overcoats At Mill-End Prices. Boys' Suits That sold at \$2.50 to \$3.00, Mill-End price \$2.30. Suits that sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50, Mill-End price \$3.05. Shoes. Ladies' Fine Lace and Button \$1.50 to \$1.75 Shoes, Mill-End price \$1.29. Ladies' \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 Fine Shoes, Mill-End price \$1.79. Men's Shoes That sold from \$2.00 to \$2.50, Mill-End price \$1.89. Men's Fine \$3.00 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes, Mill-End price \$2.69. Men's Furnishings. Genuine Gayott Suspenders, Mill-End price 39c. Men's and Young Men's \$1.75 and \$2.00 New Spring Hats, Mill-End price \$1.35. One lot Men's Wool Underwear, natural wool, wool fleeced, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, Mill-End price 77 cents. Monday all Day. All Mother's Friend 50c Waists, in White and Colored Laundered Goods, for 25 cents. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH AND NONE SENT ON APPROVAL. The Little-Long Co.